



THE

KNIGHT



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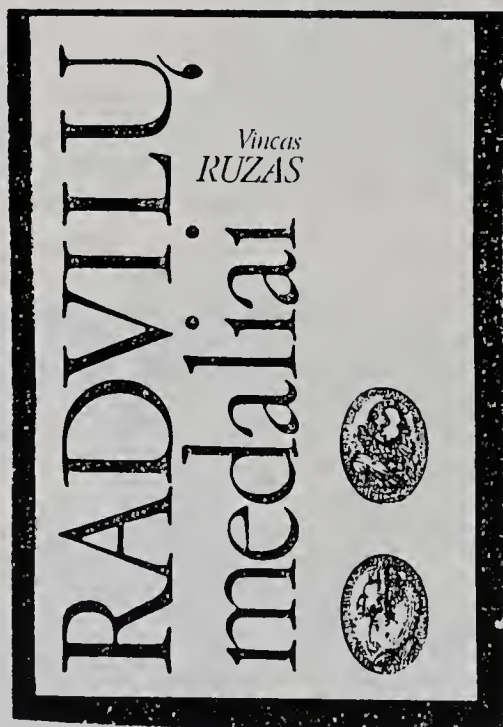
Frank Passic, EDITOR.

March-April 1994

BOOK PUBLISHED ABOUT LITHUANIAN ORDERS, MEDALS, DECORATIONS, AND BADGES

RADVILAS MEDALS BOOK PUBLISHED

A new book entitled **RADVILU MEDALIAI KATALOGAS** (Catalog of Radvilas Medals) by Vincas Ruzas has been published by the Lithuanian National Museum Vilnius. This 64-page soft cover 10½ x 6 ¾" book contains over 40 photographs and descriptions of medals featuring various members of this family of Lithuanian nobility.



The book was printed in 1993 at the Maldis printing firm in Vilnius. In addition to photographs of the medals, there are several photographs depicting the covers of numismatic books about Radvilas medals, and some paintings of family members themselves.

The book is well researched, and includes the various Hutten-Czapski and Gumowski numbers for easy reference. It also gives the necessary information such as size, metal content, designer, collection pedigree, inscription text, etc.

In all, there are 51 different medals about the Radvilas family described, including the latest, a 1989 medal bearing the image of Jonas Radvilas on the obverse, with the 400th jubilee of Birzai depicted on the reverse.

A wonderful new book entitled **LIETUVOS ORDINAI, MEDALIAI IR ZENKLELIAI 1918-1940** (Lithuanian Orders, Medals, and Badges 1918-1940) by Algimantas Astikas, has been published in Lithuania by the Mintis printers. This is undoubtedly the main source now for information about Lithuania's military orders, medals, and decorations, along with clubs, and society badges, such as Boy Scouts, sports medals, etc.

At right: The new book about Lithuanian military orders, decorations, and society badges by Algimantas Astikas.



This hard-cover book is a massive 400 pages long, 6½ x 9 x 1" in size. The book describes over 40 awards, and 450 badges issued during the period of independence 1918-40 of the Republic of Lithuania. The author Astikas (1929-1990) was a cultural worker, and a collector of these items. The book is filled with colorful photographs and also line drawings of each award, and gives the appropriate details concerning each decoration and medal.

Although the text is in Lithuanian, it is easy to follow, as there is an English summary in the back which makes it easy to identify the photographs and drawings. The back cover features six different types of Cross of Vytis awards.

The author not only describes each award, but gives

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MORE 1993-DATED BANKNOTES RELEASED INTO CIRCULATION JANUARY 25

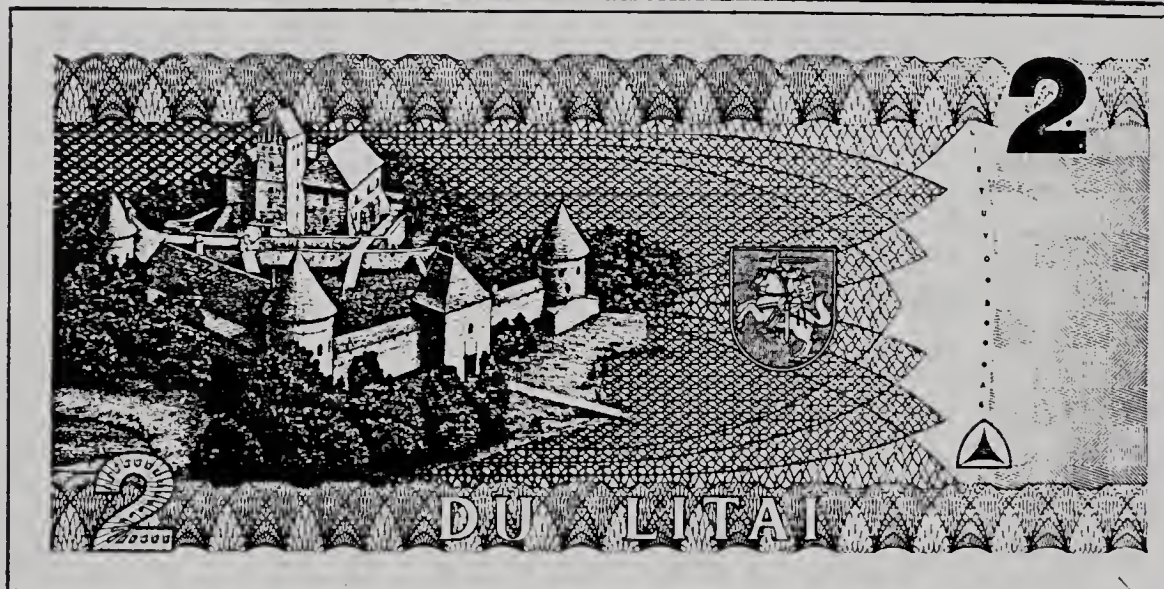
On January 25, the Bank of Lithuania released into circulation two more new 1993-dated banknotes, in the denominations of 2 Litai and 20 Litu. This was part of the continuing plan to eventually replace the original inferior quality 1991-dated notes. These new notes are highly-professionally printed with numerous anti-counterfeiting measures. The printer of the 1993 series is Thomas de La Rue of England. Last December, notes in the denominations of 5 and 50 Litas were released. A new 1 Litas note, and a replacement 10 Litu note were issued March 1.

The 2 Litai is a new denomination, designed to eventually replace the 2 Litai coin which is easily confused with smaller-denomination coins. For the time being, however, the notes and coins, and the older 1991-dated notes will circulate concurrently.

The new 2 Litai note is green, blue, with hints of orange in color. The obverse features the image of Samogitian Bishop Motiejus Valancius (1801-1875), a noted historian, writer, and bishop. He promoted the education of the peasant class, and abstinence from alcoholic beverages. The reverse side depicts the castle at Trakai, once the headquarters of Vytautas the Great.

The 20 Litu note is similar to its 1991-dated counterpart, and features the image of Jonas Maironis (1862-1932). He was a theologian, and the poet of the Lithuanian national revival of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The reverse side depicts the War Museum in Kaunas, and the Statue of Freedom which was sculpted by Juozas Zikaras, the designer of Lithuania's pre-WWII coins.

The new 20 Litu note is aqua blue in color, with a pinkish reverse side. Both notes bear the new Vytis emblem, which can also be found in the watermark area. No Columns of Gediminas emblems are found anywhere on these notes, which measure 135 x 65 mm. All notes bear a security thread with micro text stating "LIETUVOS BANKAS" in repetitions, plus numerous ink colors which do or do not glow under ultraviolet light, plus invisible numerals which show up under the same, etc.



NEWLY DISCOVERED 1,000 MARK NOTE OF THE LIETUVOS UKIO BANKAS, Circa 1918-1919

On rare occasions, there have been new discoveries in Lithuanian numismatics in places where we thought we had a topic covered and accounted for. Such is the case with this month's feature: A 1,000 Mark-unit note issued by the Lietuvos Ukio Bankas! (Lithuanian Agricultural Bank)

The LUB was the oldest and largest Joint Stock Bank in Lithuania. A 1930 advertisement stated that the bank had 28 offices in Lithuania, with its headquarters in Kaunas. Principal shareholders were Dr. Juozas Vailokaitis (1880-1953), and his brother Jonas (1886-1944).

The two brothers established the bank in 1912 in Kaunas, which, according to the *Encyclopedia Lituanica*, "bought up estates whose owners were no longer able to maintain them, subdivided the land into smaller units, and sold them to Lithuanian farmers. This was a way of impeding the country's colonization, preventing the Russian government from taking over such estates and assigning them to Russian colonists." (Vol 6, p. 23).



JONAS VAILOKAITIS

Jonas served as the president-director of the bank. He was also a signer in 1918 of Lithuania's Declaration of Restoration of Independence. He also owned the meat



processing plant Maistas, a brickyard, a joint-stock trading company named Metalas, a textile trading company, etc. He contributed greatly to the development of Lithuania's agricultural trade and industry. Brother Juozas was also a Roman Catholic priest.

In April 1918, the German Darlehnskass Ost, headquartered in Kaunas, printed bi-lingual notes in Mark (Ostmark) denominations. The Lithuanian government, still in its infancy, ceded the right to issue money to the German bank. This money, later dubbed "auksinas," was in use through 1922 until the Litas was established.

However, a new discovery has turned up a 1,000 Mark note from the LUB. The face of the note is green in color, and the back is multi-colored. This note will be appearing in the new edition of the Standard Catalog of World Paper Money published by Krause Publications, from where we are getting this illustration above. We do not know the measurements at this time.

The text reads, "LIETUVOS UKIO BANKAS, Sio Cekio Padavėjci, LIETUVOS UKIO BANKAS Ir Visi Jo Skyriai Ismoka Viena Tukstanti Vokieciu Arba Ost Markiu." Translation: The Lithuanian Agricultural Bank and all its branches will pay to the presenter of this check one thousand German or East Marks."

To the lower left above "Direktorius" (Director) is the signature of Jonas Vailokaitis, and to the lower right above "Izdininkas" (Treasurer) is the signature of Juozas Vailokaitis.

Because the note mentions the Ostmark, it would therefore date 1918 or 1919. We wonder if a shortage of 1,000 Ostmarks prompted the bank to issue this note, or they were just trying to assert themselves and were rebuffed for this effort, hence the reason why we haven't seen these before.

Whatever the case, notice the the note is clear to call it a check (Cekio), perhaps to outwit the Darhlenkasse Ost officials. But the function of this note was currency, as explained by the conversion sentence.

This note is a fantastic discovery! Have any of our readers hear of this before, or know of another in existence?

NEW 1 AND 10 LITU BANKNOTES PLACED IN CIRCULATION

On March 1, the Bank of Lithuania placed into circulation high quality 1993-dated 1 Litas and 10 Litu banknotes. The 1, 2, and 5 Litai coins will be withdrawn from circulation. More information in the next issue of The Knight.

BANK OF LITHUANIA ISSUES 1991-DATED MINT SETS

The Bank of Lithuania has issued uncirculated 1991-dated coin mint sets! The sets contain one each of the 1991-dated coins, that were minted in England and in Lithuania. The coins come in a hard clear plastic holder, measuring 172 x 110 mm. The cardboard background is green in color. The obverse side contains the text "LIETUVOS BANKAS 1991 m. laidos LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS monetos," meaning, "Bank of Lithuania, 1991 edition coins of the Republic of Lithuania," with the "LB" insignia of the Bank below its name. This side, considered the obverse, bears the 1991 date and the Vytis design side.

The reverse side contains the denomination numeral sides of the coins, and a listing on the right of each denomination. In addition, the signatures of the members of the Litas Committee, Algirdas Brazauskas, Adolfas Slezevicius, and Romualdas Visokavicius, appear below.

Because of the listing of the names, it appears that these mint sets were prepared in mid-1993, rather than earlier like 1992 before the Litas was released into circulation.

[Note: The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago has sets for sale. 6500 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, IL 60629].



ABOVE: 1991-dated coins Mint Set of the Bank of Lithuania (issued in late 1993).

1990 PLASTA SCRIP NOTES UPDATE

We have received additional information concerning the 1990 "Plasta" factory scrip notes, from Dalia Grimalauskaite, Headmaster of the Department of Numismatics at the National Museum of Lithuania. She informs us that the designer of these scrip notes was Rima Kricenaite, a worker there. People called these scrip notes "plastelitai," not rubles, because everyone was waiting for Lithuania's own national currency. Workers purchased precious commodities with these scrip note, along with ordinary rubles.



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THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION OF CHRISTOPHER II RADVILAS AT BIRZAI

By VINCAS RUZAS

[The following article is translated from the April 22-28, 1993 (No. 16) issue of VORUTA, pp. 6-7. Illustrations are from the author's new book, RADVILU MEDALIAI KATALOGAS. Translated by Aleksandras Radzius.]

Bits of information sometimes appears in the Lithuanian press about the numismatic collection that had been at Birzai. Not all of the printed information is accurate. However, there is no doubt that there was a collection at Birzai. It belonged to the Duke of Birzai and Dubingai, Christopher II Radvilas (1585-1640 at Svėdasai). The oldest known inventory of Lithuanian numismatics is a witness to it, "Inwentarz szkatuly, ksiazecia Jego Mosci pana Krystofa Radziwilla z moneta stara, zaczety dn. 14 kwietnia 1637" (An inventory of his highness's Duke Christopher Radvilas' boxes with old coins, compiled April 14, 1637).



ABOVE: 1602 Medal of Christopher II Radvilas

This inventory was made public for the first time in 1845 by the historian and numismatist Edward Racinski in "Cabinet medalow polskich, tome I." Some information about this inventory made its way in 1882 into Polish numismatic bibliography of A. Richard, who noted that the handwritten manuscript is on deposit at the Munchen PublicLibrary. In 1967 a short article by H. Visnerio about this inventory appeared in "Biuletyn Numizmatycsny, Nr. 20-21." In it, a couple of entries in the inventory are explained, also it's date of compilation is corrected as being 1637. E. Racinski had published it as being 1631, and that the manuscript is at the Kurnik Library.

More information about the numismatic collection of Christopher II Radvilas surfaced after the publication of the book by Mrs. M. Stahr in 1990 on Vasa medals. Mrs. Stahr noted that the article by E. Racinski did not cover the whole inventory and that the manuscript at the Kurnik Library (catalog number BK 1052) could be a handwritten copy of the Munchen manuscript. Also, that the manuscript at Kurnik is narrow in scope and does not include ancient and other coins. It includes only Lithuanian and Polish coins and medals. It was this manuscript that E. Racinski reprinted.

However, even such a source is valuable and could be helpful in becoming familiar with the Radvilas Collection. It was used in the preparation of this article.

Christopher II Radvilas, Duke of Birzai and Dubingai was the son of Christopher Michael Radvilas. The Thunderer.

He studied at Leipzig and Heidelberg universities from 1601. He studied military sciences in the Netherlands. However, due to the death of his father in 1603, he had to cut short his studies and return to his homeland. In 1608 he started his military career and after seven years was given the title of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Lithuanian Kingdom.

Having been educated in Protestant countries, he became familiar with their culture where the traditions of patronage and collecting had been long established. Christopher II Radvilas began to implement the ideas of Western European culture at Birzai. His influence was felt in a number of areas. He concerned himself with agriculture and urban development. He became a noted patron of learning and the arts. The famous theoretician of artillery sciences Christopher Arcishevski, physician Adam Preitag and poets Deniel Naborovski and Benjamin Budna visited and worked at his estate.

To all these activities, he added and enjoyed numismatic collecting coins and medals. In Lithuania, besides the Birzai Collection, there was an even older Radvilas collection at Nesvyziai. Undoubtedly, collecting was also a matter of prestige. Both branches of the Radvilas family competed against each other for the rule of Lithuania. The Radvilas family at Birzai, being Calvinists, were in opposition to King Sigismund IV Vasa, who favored the Catholic Nesvyčiai branch. It should be noted that in the collection of Christopher II Radvilas were medals belonging to the Nesvyčiai branch: two medals of Michael Radvilas the Black (1515-1565), one of which was gold and one medal of Albert Stanislovas Radvilas (1593-1657), Chancellor of Lithuania. And in the chest, which was constructed during the era of Michael Casimir Radvilas of Nesvyčiai, for the storage of coins and medals were medals minted by the Birzai branch of the Radvilas family.



Above: Medal of Christopher II Radvilas, 1625

The first medal minted for Christopher II Radvilas was minted when the youngster was 18 years old. After a year, in 1603, a second was minted. In the opinion of M. Gumovski, these medals were the work of an unknown master in Vilnius. Both gold medals M. Gumovski saw at the Munchen Coin Collection. The opinion of the Lithuanian numismatist E. Ivanauskas is that both medals are the work of John (Hans) Dila, master of the Vilnius Mint. Both medals were commissioned while the father Christopher Michael Radvilas, the Thunderer was still alive. The tradition of commissioning medals was continued

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and in 1625 a third medal was ordered. It bears the signature of John (Hans) Trilner, master of the Vilnius mint. On the reverse of the first three medals is the Latin motto that the Birzai Radvilas' liked, "Tendet in ardua virtus" (Bravery Strives for the Heights). 250 years later, this motto was used also by a representative of the Nesvyziai branch, Wilhelm Radvilas, on an 1870 medal.

The personal medal collection of Christopher II Radvilas consisted of only four medals: one medal of unspecified metal dated 1603; one gold medal, which according to its description, can be assigned a minting date of about 1602, one medal of unspecified metal dated 1625; and a gold medal, which according to the description, can be assigned a date of 1625.

John (Jonusas) II Radvilas, the son of Christopher II Radvilas, was sent to study at the University of Leipzig. In Dresden he became acquainted with the medalist Sebastian Dadler. With the help of the younger and senior Radvilas, S. Dadler moved to Danzig, a city famous for trade and art. While at this city, Dadler in 1634 produced a medal to commemorate the capture of



LEFT: 1653 medal
by S. Dadler
featuring
Jonusas
Radvilas

Smolensk. It is believed that inspiration for, and the commissioning of, the medal was Christopher Radvilas. None the less, this medal is not mentioned in the inventory.

Christopher II Radvilas collected during politically complicated times. During the 1625 war with Sweden, the Swedes laid siege to Birzai, and obstacle in their path to Lithuania. However, after a couple of assaults, the Swedish king Gustav Adolph retreated with his army. At the end of August he attacked Birzai again, forcing it to surrender on September 7, 1625. However, after being harassed by the Radvilas', they retreated into Latvia. The Birzai castle had a treasury, which besides money and treasures, must have contained the coin collection. When the Swedish attack began, the Radvilas' took the treasures to a safer place, thus it was saved.

The inventory has 124 entries for coins and medals. At the end is an entry about "a ring commissioned by the Great King of Lithuania, Vytautas." In 9 entries, the plural is used: Lithuanian groschen of Sigismund the Old; Lithuanian half-groschen of Sigismund the Old,

three-groschen pieces of Danzig and Elging; half-groschen of various Polish kings, six-groschen and three-groschen pieces minted at the beginning of the reign of Sigismund Vasa; and various old Lithuanian half-groschen minted by various early Lithuanian kings.

The inventory of coins and medals is not written in any kind of a strict system. Many entries are written in Latin, others, in Polish. The collection had many coins and medals minted at Vilnius coin mint, some from Danzig and some from Riga and other mints. The collection was made up of coins in circulation. The coins and medals of Sigismund Vasa take up 32 entries. The large gold coins and medals entered the collection as gifts, others were acquired by trade.

In the inventory we come across various names for medals. So that we may better understand these terms, let us remember the origin of the word "medal" and its subsequent evolution. The word medal comes from the Latin word "metallum" which in latter Roman times was softened and entered the Romance languages as "metail," "medail," "medaille" in French, "medaglia" in Italian, "medalia" in Spanish and it entered other languages as an international word. This word arrived in Lithuania rather late, about the 17th century during the reign of Stanislovas August. Up until that time medals were called by the Latin word "numisma" (coin), "nummus memoriae" (commemorative coin), "effigies in argento" (Likeness in silver). The corresponding Polish expressions were: "numizmatem," "pieniadzem pamiatkowym" or even "moneta" or "portretem w metalu" (portrait in metal). These words were analogous to the German words: "Schaupfennig," "Denkmuze" and others.

Similar terms for medals are encountered in the inventory: "nummus cum effigie," "nummus in memoriam" or simply "effigie." Sometimes the metal is given "nummus aureus cum effigie" (gold coin with likeness); "effigies in argento" (Likeness in silver). Undoubtedly, the scribe was instructed to note all gold and silver coins and medals, of which there are 25, in the collection.

The most impressive of the gold medals was the 1625 medal of Sigismund Vasa minted by the Bydgoszcz mint which is described as "...continet 90 aureos Ungaricales" (9 Portugal coin). Such medals of various weight were minted, from 30 to 100 gold ducat weight and from 3.5 to 6 silver thaler weight. Sigismund Vasa did not mint many medals, they numbered only in the teens of each issue (for himself, the crown treasurer and the highest nobles). In the collection there were gold medals of Eustichijus Valavicius, bishop of Vilnius and secretary of Sigismund August, later bishop of Polock and after 1578, bishop of Cracow; and medals of Commander in Chief of the Polish Armed Forces, John Zamoisky.

From the entries of the inventory, the circumstances of the minting and awarding of the medals become clear. From the inventory entry "Nummus Serenissimi Reg. Pol. Sigism. III strenae loco distributus" we can assume that they were also awarded on occasion of the New Year. Knowing that Sigismund Vasa did not favor Christopher II Radvilas and, not having supportive evidence, it is too early to speculate how the medals could have been awarded (to Christopher II Radvilas) by the king himself. Christopher II Radvilas could have obtained them from other individuals.

It is difficult to identify the oldest coins, the entry "Grossus Vitoldi Principis Lithuania" could be an error by the scribe, since the first trial groschen were minted by Alexander Jogailaitis. Probably it is a 14-15th

* century Lithuanian coin. The entry "Piorunek Stary Polski z napisem: Monet Vladis, Polon Regis" is not quite accurate. "Piorunek" would mean half-groschen of Casimir Jogailaitis. However, the legend of the coin should identify it. There is a similar legend on the 3-denar coin of Jogaila. The entry "Nummus Alexandri Regis Poloniae piorunek, et dimidius, Litt. gro." would mean a ½-groschen of Alexander.

The first large subsection with (coins) from vassal territories, and with 16 entries, was the numismatic group of Sigismund August. They are mainly smaller denomination coins: ½-groschens, groschens, two Danzig 6-groschen coins (one dated 1535). The collection also contained ducats of Sigismund the Old. There are 12 entries with the name of Sigismund August. There was a Lithuanian groschen, two gold coins of Sigismund August (ducats were first minted in Lithuania during Sigismund August's reign in 1547, ducats were also minted in Danzig). There is some doubt about the entry "Szostak potrojny Litewski Zygmunta Augusta." H. Visner thinks that that is a Lithuanian 1564 ½-thaler (at this time there is one known example; it is at the Vienna Art Museum). E. Ivanauskas is of the opinion that it is a Lithuanian 6-groschen piece. There are also medals with the portraits of Sigismund August and his father Sigismund the Old.

There are three entries with the name of Henry Valois. It is difficult to determine from the entries if they are coins or medals. They were minted in France.

There were 22 coins and medals of Stephan Batory: a groschen, a 3-groschen piece, a shilling, a 6-groschen piece, a Lithuanian groschen, a Danzig groschen, a common groschen, a Danzig shilling with the legend "Defende nos Christe," a Riga 3-groschen piece, a Polish 3 groschen piece, a Lithuanian 3-groschen piece, a ducat, a Danzig ducat with the legend "Defende nos Christe Salvator." It is more difficult to identify the entries "Stephanus Rex Poloniae Magnus Lithuaniae" or "Stephanus Rex Poloniae." The entries "Stephanus D.G. Rex Pol. M.D. Lith. R. Pr. Li Princeps Transsilvaniae" and "Nummus aureus Stephan Regia Polon. M.D.L. Principis Transylv." are reminiscent of medals of Stephan Batory. There are two entries with the names of Sigismund Batory and Gabriel Batory, Dukes of Transylvania. The medal for his father John III and Catherine Jogailaite can be ascribed to the numismatic section of Sigismund Vasa. During the reign of Sigismund Vasa the use of medals increased.

They began to be minted to commemorate coronations, weddings, triumphs, representations and other occasions. In the collection there is a medal to commemorate the wedding of Sigismund Vasa and Anna of Austria with the legends "Amor distantia jungt...", also a gold medal which was given out at weddings by Sigismund Vasa, two gold medals with the portraits of Sigismund Vasa and Anna of Austria, a gold medal commemorating the taking of Smolensk (which in the opinion of Stahr was minted in Vilnius). There is some interesting information about a silver medal of Sigismund Vasa to commemorate the laying of the cornerstone of St. Casimir's Church in Vilnius in 1604 (a bronze example is in the Numismatic Section of the Upsala University). Other entries list Portugals and ducats. Five entries listed as "Moneta Sigismundi III Regis Poloniae" are hard to identify.

7. There was a group of medals of Ladislaus Vasa in the collection. There are 8 entries in the inventory with this king's name: 3 coronation medals, 4 wedding medals (two of which are gold), and one entry "Nummus Vladislavi IV Regis Poloniae." These medals Christopher II Radvilas was awarded when he attended the coronation ceremonies. His relations with Sigismund Vasa were good. On the death of Leon Sapiega the highest offices of Lithuania went to Christopher Radvilas. From that time until the line died out in 1655, the Birzai line of the Radvilas family were again the reigning family in Lithuania.

The inventory of coins and medals was compiled in 1637. Three years later the owner of the collection died. The collection could have been added to after the inventory had been compiled. There is no further information about the fate of the collection.

The collection could have been passed on to the son of the owner, John (Jonusas) II Radvilas (1612-1655) who resided in Vilnius. Many works of art were collected at the Vilnius mansion of John II Radvilas, but there is no information about a numismatic collection. However, it is known that John Radvilas was interested in the medallic art. Two medals were designed by S. Dadler for the Radvilas'. The first was to commemorate the taking of Kiev in 1651, the second in 1653 to commemorate the triumphant return to Vilnius of J. Radvilas after a military victory. With the occupation of Vilnius by the Czar's army in 1655, John Radvilas took his art works and treasures to Tikocine. J. Radvilas died in Tikocine shortly thereafter. All of this wealth was left to his cousin Boguslavas Radvilas (1620-1669). From Tikocine, the most valuable items were taken to Elbing and Thorn and from there to Konigsberg where Boguslav Radvilas was appointed the General Governor. After the death of John Radvilas in Tikocine in 1655 and inventory of the treasures at Elbing was made. However, there is no mention of coins or medals. Only further research into the Birzai Collection can provide additional information.

The author thanks Miss D. Grimalauskaite, V. Aleksiejunas, and E. E. Ivanauskas for their valuable comments.

ORDERS & DECORATIONS BOOK

(Continued from page 1...)



the details on what it took to get a particular award, and the benefits of receiving such an award. This book is an excellent resource for both information and illustrations. It certainly belongs in the library of any Lithuanian collector, and will be useful for years to come.

At left is illustrated the line drawing (they also have a color photograph of each) of the 1940 "First Volunteers" medal.

LITHUANIAN NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY

BY

Jonas K. Karys

English Translation by
V.L.G. Matelis



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Continued from last issue...

KARISKA PINIGAI/Military Money. Coins or notes, fiat money, issued by a military organization for the convenience of its personnel, which at times appears in circulation throughout its controlled territory.

KARYS, JONAS KARECKAS. (the last here represents the old, Polonized surname of his father-forefathers Kareckas). Born March 4, 1903, in Trakai district, Zasliai bailiwick, Skeriai township. Voluntary author, a graduate economist, newspaperman, numismatist-student. One of the organizers of the Coin Mint of the Republic of Lithuania, and its head. The editor of the numismatic section of the Lithuanian Encyclopedia USA, from the 4th volume. Written and published there about 150 articles. A correspondent of the Encyclopedia Lituanica. The author of this and two other volumes of Lithuanian numismatics: **Independent Lithuanian Money** (printed in 1953) and **Ancient Lithuanian Money** (printed in 1959, and awarded the prize by the science and literature society in 1961). And member of the Lithuanian Association in Exile, the Lithuanian Historical Society, the American Numismatic Association, and the American Numismatic Association. [Note: Jonas K. Karys died on Monday, March 26, 1984 in Bridgeport, Connecticut at age 81].

KAROLINGAI/Carolingian. The second dynasty of French kings (after the Merovingian) 751-987. Its King Pepin introduced into France the new "silver denar" (weighing about 1.56g.), later, widely popularized and imitated through Europe. Charlemagne reorganized the state's issuance of money, taking its manufacture away from private minters and thus creating it as the sole prerogative of the crown.

KAROLINGU PINIGAI/Carolingian Money. Coins struck during the period of the Carolingian dynasty in France and elsewhere, from Pepin the Short (751-768) until the end of the dynasty (in the end of the 9th century).

KARTIS/Chop. a. An unnatural singular in Lithuanian, developing from the ancient Lithuanian hide or metal neckpieces, karciai as used in those days. b. A large Lithuanian measure to measure corn (?) divided into two half-chops, 4 quarter-chops and 32 quarts. c. Our historical combined unit of pelt "money" of 40 mink and sable hides, it is also known as a pelt chop (in the exchange measure of value, it evolved and developed in the earlier mentioned "neckpiece" influence). d. The basic unit of monetary metal (silver) weight in the days of foundered "chops," in the metric system, about 200g.

KARTUSAS/Cartouche. In medals, coins and elsewhere, an ornamental frame is found, entangled with decorations (garlands, skulls, currency, etc). Various inscriptions, coats of arms and other items are framed in cartouches. Especially symmetrical and elegant are the cartouches of the 16th and 17th centuries.

KAUNO KALYKLOS/Kaunas Mint. 1. The Old Mint, established at the end of 1663, to produce the copper schillings (baratinka) for the Lithuanian Grand Duchy. It was installed by the leasee George F. Horn of Danzig, who had a copper processing factory at Olive (In Prussia), and there began to strike copper schillings. It took about a year for everything at the Mint to be organized and fit to begin. Coins still found today witness that the Mint began work with full speed only in 1665. Its manager was Andrew, son of George, however, all coins produced here bore the initials "GFH," the official leasee. In 1666, the schillings appeared with the initials "TZH." Apparently, being heavily engaged at Oliva, G. Horn must have transferred his leasee rights to another relative, Theodore Z. Horn. When the copper schillings badly compromised the Republic, on December 28, 1666, by order of John Casimir (King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania) all of the coin mints of the joint states were shut down, and together with them, the Kaunas Mint. Its exact location is not known today, but there are grounds for believing that its center was somewhere in the old town, in the vicinity of the castle. 2. In the sparse literature of the USSR-occupied Lithuania, it has been mentioned and assumed that in Kaunas, on the present City Hall Square, operating at the same time as the Horn Mint, was another Coin Mint (Boratinis), which was striking not only copper schillings but even coins of gold metal. We are still unable to determine if this is in fact true, or just another muddle of known facts and fantasies connected with the country's mints. 3. The Lithuanian Republic's National Coin Mint, established and operating in the temporary capital, Kaunas, on Miskas Street, #11, from 1936 to 1939. Its activity was discontinued by the second World War. At this Mint, there were struck the following coins of independent Lithuania a. Under the date of 1936--1, 2, and 5¢ bronze and 5 and 10 Litas silver. b. Under date of 1938--the jubilean 10-Litu piece (commemorating 20 years of independence). c. The 1 Litas silver coin, with dies used in England in 1925. Original dies for the Kaunas Lithuanian coins were prepared and the planchets manufactured by the Belgian Coin Chamber, in Brussels. The head of the Republic's Coin Mint was the author of this volume.

KEISTOS MONETOS/Odd Monies. All primitive moneys are odd. To this variety, but another section, belong odd moneys, e.g. the Chinese bronze "spade" money, later "knife" money, originally begun as a means of exchange about 2000 B.C.

(probably the first specifically formed metal "money" in the world). Large pieces of rock of about 100 pounds heavy (with a round hole in the middle for a pole to go through, so that a pair of men could carry it) -- "money" of the islanders of Yap in the Pacific Ocean. Tin coins of Malakai (in the Malayan Archipelago) produced in thin discs with a hole in the center, in groups, and attached to the branches of a trunk, for easy separation, when necessary, several or singly. Playing card "money" issued by the French in Canada in 1685, to pay soldiers' wages. Sweden's flat money, whose 10 dollar "coin" weighed nearly 20 kilograms. Negro's bronze toad in French Cameroon (Africa)....

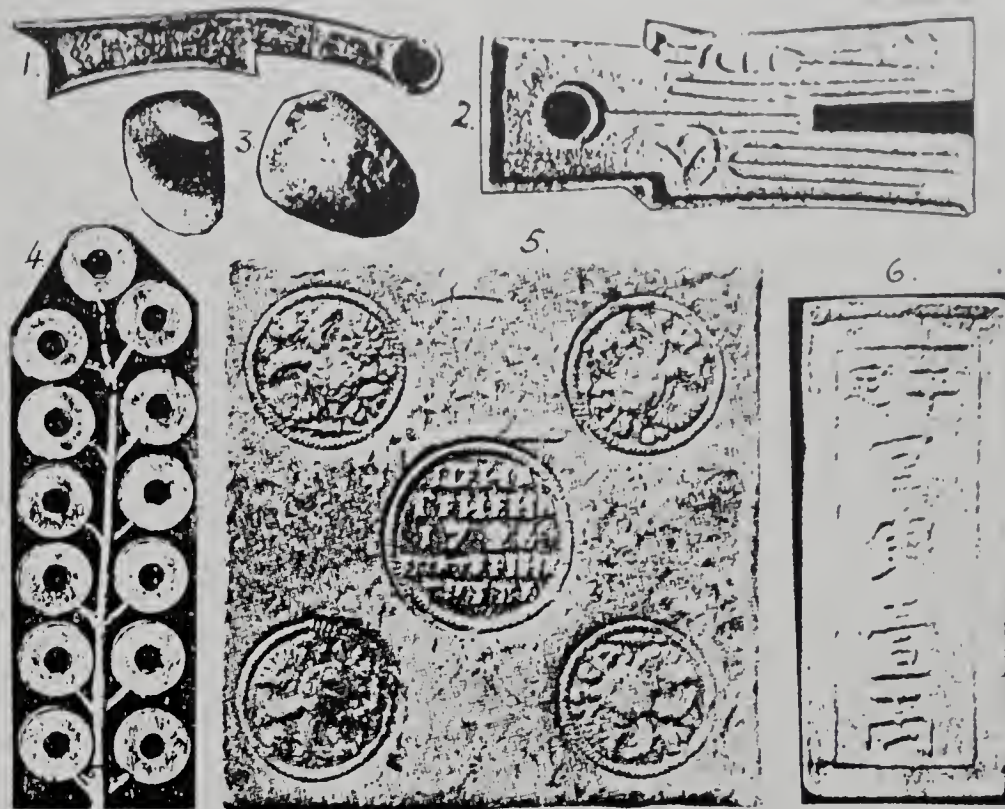
KERENKOS/Kerenkas. Paper money of the post-Czarist Russia, exceptionally small 20 and 40 ruble denomination notes, printed in large amounts and placed into circulation in 1917, during the administration of Kerenski, and named after him as "kerenkas." They were produced on poor paper, in the most ordinary printing manner. Distributed from pay stations even uncut (complete pages). Soon there appeared many falsifications. During the reconstruction of Lithuania, some kerenkas flowed into the country, but their use was forbidden on February 4, 1919.

KESTUCIO PINIGELIAI/Kestutis' Small Change. The first coins of western Lithuania, begun striking at Trakai at the end of the 6th decade of the 14th century. They were introduced and struck by Duke Kestutis of Trakai, in consultation with his brother Algirdas, at that time the Lithuanian Grand Duke, who began striking his "pechat" coins destined for the eastern provinces of the Grand Duchy at about the same time. Kestutis' coins weighed singly about 0.5g, at about 0.500 pure silver. Ten of these coins equalled the Czech grosh (Prague grosh) of the same period. Merchants of the time would accept them and called them "denars," but to the Lithuanians, they were called "pinigeliai" (small change), while to the White Russian, they were "peniazi." From the standpoint of appearance, Kestutis' money were strictly Lithuanian. On the obverse appeared the Mast Portals (the specific symbol selected by Kestutis' father Gediminas), in the center of which was impressed Kestutis' initial "K." On the reverse, Kestutis pictured himself as a horseman. This horseman later developed into the coat of arms of the Lithuanian state.

KESTUTIS. Duke of Trakai (born about 1300, died 1382), ruled and defended the lands of Trakai, Gardinas, Lithuanian Brasta to the Polish border, and Samogitia for about 50 years. He became Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1381-82. In the 6th decade of the 14th century, he and his brother Algirdas, the current Grand Duke, introduced modern money-coins into Lithuania. Algirdas began to strike his "pechat" coins in Vilnius, and Kestutis, his "small change" in Trakai.

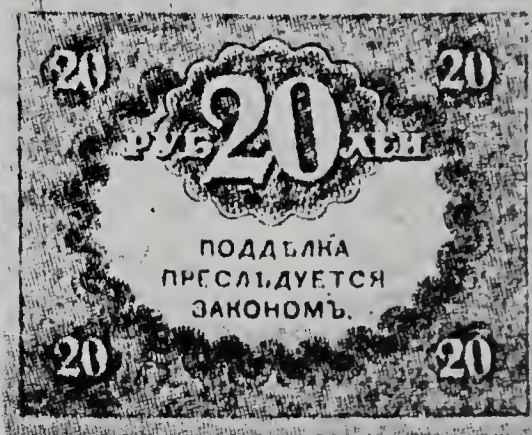
KETVIRTOKAS. A silver coin valued at 4-grashis of the Grand Duchy, struck at the Coin Mint of Sigismund August in Vilnius, from 1565 to 1569. It weighed about 4.3 g. and was of 0.875 fineness. Changing it into Polish money, it would bring 5 grashes. As a good solid coin, the ketvirtokas soon found its way out of the country, reaching Germany, Italy, and even Holland. There, it became known by the international name of "bearded one" (Barteles), most probably from the pictured Sigismund August's long bearo.

(Continued next issue...)



Keistos monetos:

1-2, kinų ankstyvosios mon., nauj. eros pradžia ("peilis", "kastuvėlis"); 3, Siamo "tikal"; 4, Malakos cino monetos; 5, rus. varinė plokštė (grivna) apie 164 g svorio; 6, Annamo taelis XIX a. (viena pusė).



Rusijos kerenkos.



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FOR SALE: I have several of the 1925 1 Litas and 2 Litu coins, mostly in XF condition, for \$12.50 each. Henry L. Gaidis, 18225 Queen Elizabeth Drive, Olney, MD 20832.

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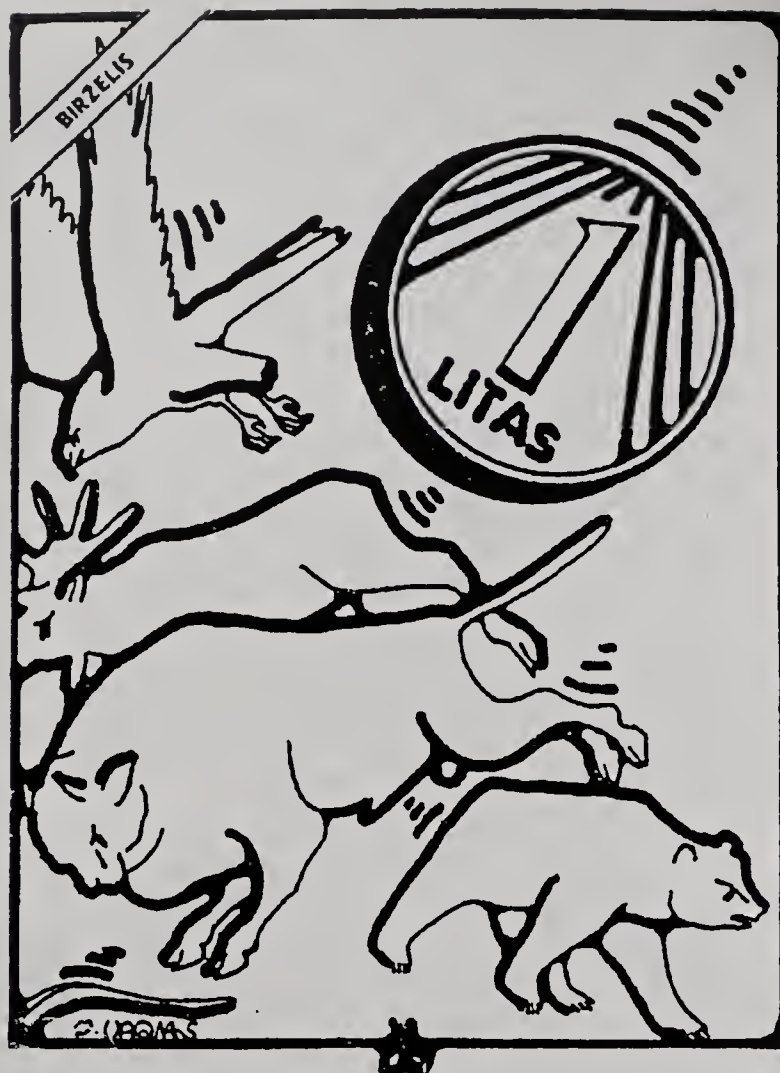
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NUMISMATIC POLITICAL
CARTOON

Pictured above is an interesting political cartoon from the December 31, 1993 (No. 254) issue of *Lietuvos Rytas*, page 10. This was part of a political cartoonist's look at 1993 in review. For the month of June, illustrated above, we see the new Lithuanian litas driving out the Talona currency animals. Submitted to us by Ignas Ropininkas of Kaunas.

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